

to the effort of trying to get this done. I know my colleague Senator ERNST, who is here to speak, is also a supporter of this program. There is strong bipartisan support to make this happen. We should not allow one or two people to keep us from moving forward.

I thank the Presiding Officer. We will continue to work on this effort.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). The Senator from Iowa.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

Mrs. ERNST. Mr. President, the 2019 National Defense Authorization Act on the floor today is a bipartisan bill that is focused on ensuring our warfighters are prepared to operate across the full spectrum of conflict and to support the objectives laid out in the 2018 national defense strategy.

I am disappointed that we were not able to come together and work through a robust, bipartisan amendment process this year on the floor. We had a great markup, and I am thankful that my colleagues across the aisle were so willing to work together in a bipartisan manner on this piece of legislation.

As the chair of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee, I worked hard with my ranking member, Senator HEINRICH of New Mexico, to ensure the NDAA invests additional funding in innovative technologies so that we can maintain U.S. technological superiority over near-peer adversaries, particularly in the areas of hypersonics, unmanned systems, directed energy, and artificial intelligence.

The NDAA provides much needed funding to our Special Operations forces, which are playing a key role in combating terrorist networks and countering growing aggression by adversaries like Russia, China, and Iran. It also fully funds SOCOM's request for the Preservation of the Force and Families Initiative and expands key authorities to provide enhanced support to the families of our special operators.

By supporting a total of \$716 billion for our Nation's defense, the NDAA provides the flexibility that is needed for our military to make targeted investments for the future. It also addresses issues that deeply impact our servicemembers.

I especially thank Senator WARREN, of Massachusetts, for her work with me in addressing research and treatment options for traumatic brain injuries. This is an issue that is especially important to me as a veteran, for I have known and worked with individuals who have experienced blasts and rollovers in military vehicles, and we know the implications that come from those who suffer from traumatic brain injury.

I urge my colleagues to support the NDAA. This bill is absolutely vital to restoring the health of our military and supporting our national security

objectives. Again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It is vital we complete our NDAA.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 18-18, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of India for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$930 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 18-18

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(1) Prospective Purchaser: Government of India.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$340 million.

Other \$590 million.

Total \$930 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of India has requested the sale of the following items in support of a proposed direct commercial sale of six (6) AH-64E Apache helicopters:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Fourteen (14) T700-GE-701D

Four (4) AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radars

Four (4) Radar Electronic Units (REU) Block III

Four (4) AN/APR-48B Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometers (M-RFI's)

One hundred eighty (180) AGM-114L-3 Hellfire Longbow Missiles

Ninety (90) AGM-114R-3 Hellfire II Missiles

Two hundred (200) Stinger Block I-92H Missiles

Seven (7) Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sights (MTADS)/Pilot Night Vision Sensors (PNVS)

Fourteen (14) Embedded Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGI)

Non-MDE: Also included are 2.75" HE M151 rockets, training and dummy missiles, 30mm cannons and ammunition, transponders, simulators, communication equipment, spare and repair parts, tools and test equipment, support equipment, repair and return support, personnel training and training equipment, publications and technical documentation, U.S. Government and contractor engineering and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistic and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (IN-B-UAN).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: IN-B-UAH.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 12, 2018.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

India—Support for Direct Commercial Sale of AH-64E Apache Helicopters

The Government of India has requested to buy the following items in support of a proposed direct commercial sale of six (6) AH-64E Apache helicopters: fourteen (14) T700-GE-701D engines; four (4) AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radars; four (4) Radar Electronic Units (REU) Block III; four (4) AN/APR-48B Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometers (M-RFI's); one hundred eighty (180) AGM-114L-3 Hellfire Longbow missiles; ninety (90) AGM-114R-3 Hellfire II missiles; two hundred (200) Stinger Block I-92H missiles; seven (7) Modernized Target Acquisition Designation Sight/Pilot Night Vision Sensors (MTADS-PNVS); and fourteen (14) Embedded GPS Inertial Navigation Systems (EGI). Also included are rockets, training and dummy missiles, 30mm cannons and ammunition, transponders, simulators, communication equipment, spare and repair parts, tools and test equipment, support equipment, repair and return support, personnel training and training equipment, publications and technical documentation, U.S. Government and contractor engineering and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistic and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$930 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to strengthen the U.S.-Indian strategic relationship and to improve the security of an important partner which continues to be an important force for political stability, peace, and economic progress in South Asia.

The proposed sale is in conjunction with and in support of a proposed direct commercial sale of six (6) AH-64E Apache helicopters, and will strengthen India's ability to defend its homeland and deter regional threats. This support for the AH-64E will provide an increase in India's defensive capability to counter ground-armored threats and modernize its armed forces. India will have no difficulty absorbing the helicopters and support equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractors will be Lockheed Martin Corporation, Orlando, FL; General Electric Company, Cincinnati, OH; Lockheed Martin Mission Systems and Sensors, Owego, NY; Longbow Limited Liability Corporation, Orlando, FL; and Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require U.S. Government or contractor representatives to travel to India for a period of one week at a time to conduct a detailed discussion of the various aspects of the hybrid program with Government of India representatives. Additional travel will be required for equipment de-processing/fielding, system checkout and new equipment training and Contractor Furnished Service Representatives (CFSR) for a period of thirty months.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 18-18

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radar (FCR) is an active, low-probability of intercept, millimeter-wave radar, combined with a passive Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometer (MRFI) mounted on top of the helicopter mast. The FCR Ground Targeting Mode detects, locates, classifies and prioritizes stationary or moving armored vehicles, tanks and mobile air defense systems as well as hovering helicopters, helicopters, and fixed wing aircraft in normal flight. The MRFI detects threat radar emissions and determines the type of radar and mode of operation. The FCR data and MRFI data are fused for maximum synergism. If desired, the radar data can be used to refer targets to the regular electro-optical Target Acquisition and Designation Sight (TADS), Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight (MTADS), permitting additional visual/infrared imagery and control of weapons, including the semi active laser version of the Hellfire. Critical system information is stored in the FCR in the form of mission executable code, target detection, classification algorithms and coded threat parameters. This information is provided in a form that cannot be extracted by the foreign user due to anti-tamper provisions built into the system. The content of these items is classified SECRET.

2. The Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight/Modernized Pilot Night Vision Sensor (M-TADS/M-PNVS) provides second generation day, night, limited adverse weather target information, as well as night navigation capabilities. The M-PNVS provides second generation thermal imaging that permits nap-of-the-earth flight to, from, and within the battle area, while M-TADS provides the co-pilot gunner with improved search, detection, recognition, and designation by means of Direct View Optics (DVO), P² television, second generation Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) sighting systems that may be used singularly or in combinations. Hardware and releasable technical manuals are UNCLASSIFIED.

3. The AN/APR-48B Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometer (M-RFI) is an updated version of the passive radar detection and direction finding system. It utilizes a detachable User Data Module (UDM) on the M-RFI processor, which contains the Radar Frequency (RF) threat library. The UDM, which is a hardware assemblage item, is classified CONFIDENTIAL when programmed with threat parameters, threat priorities and/or techniques derived from U.S. intelligence information. Hardware becomes CLASSIFIED when populated with threat parametric data. Releasable technical manuals are UNCLASSIFIED.

4. The Hellfire AGM-114 missile is an air-to-surface missile with a multi-mission, multi target, precision strike capability. The

Hellfire can be launched from multiple air platforms and is the primary precision weapon for the United States.

a. The Hellfire Longbow Missile (AGM-114L3) provides an adverse weather, fire-and-forget missile version of the Hellfire Missile System, incorporating a millimeter wave radar seeker on a Hellfire II aft section bus. The Hellfire Longbow Missile is designed to engage and defeat individual hardpoint targets and minimize exposure time to enemy fire, which greatly increases the AH-64E Longbow survivability factor. The AGM-114L3 non-NATO export version will be provided. The weapon system hardware, as an "All Up Round", is UNCLASSIFIED. The AGM-114L3 missile software is SECRET. The highest level of classified information that could be disclosed by a proposed sale or by testing of the end item is SECRET and the highest level that must be disclosed for production, maintenance, or training is CONFIDENTIAL. Vulnerability data, countermeasures, vulnerability/susceptibility analyses, and threat definitions are classified SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL.

b. The highest level for release of the AGM-114R Hellfire II missile is SECRET, based upon the software. The highest level of classified information that could be disclosed by a proposed sale or by testing the end item is SECRET; the highest level that must be disclosed for production, maintenance, or training is CONFIDENTIAL. Reverse engineering could reveal CONFIDENTIAL information. Vulnerability data, Countermeasures, vulnerability/susceptibility analyses, and threat definitions are classified up to SECRET.

5. The STINGER Block I 92H International Missile System, hardware, software and documentation contain SENSITIVE technology and are classified CONFIDENTIAL. The guidance section of the missile and captive flight trainer contain highly SENSITIVE technology and are classified CONFIDENTIAL. No man-portable grip stocks will be sold under this LOA.

Missile system hardware and fire unit components contain SENSITIVE critical technologies. STINGER critical technology is primarily in the area of design and production know-how and not end-items. This SENSITIVE/critical technology is inherent in the hybrid microcircuit assemblies; microprocessors; magnetic and amorphous metals; purification; firmware; printed circuit boards; laser range finder; dual detector assembly; detector filters; missile software; optical coatings; ultraviolet sensors; semiconductor detectors infrared band sensors; compounding and handling of electronic, electro-optic, and optical materials; equipment operating instructions; energetic materials formulation technology; energetic materials fabrication and loading technology; and warhead components seeker assembly. Information on vulnerability to electronic countermeasures and countermeasures, system performance capabilities and effectiveness, and test data are classified up to SECRET.

6. The Stinger Captive Flight Trainer (CFT) is a Stinger missile guidance assembly in a launch tube. The CFT provides operator training in target acquisition, tracking, engagement, loading/unloading and sustainment training at the unit. The hardware is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Releasable technical manuals are UNCLASSIFIED.

7. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of specific hardware, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapons system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

8. A determination has been made that India can provide substantially the same de-

gree of protection for sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This proposed sustainment program is necessary to the furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the policy justification.

9. All defense articles and services listed on this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of the India.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING TRACY WARREN HYLTON

● Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Tracy Warren Hylton, a proud West Virginian, World War II Veteran, a legendary businessman, a fierce advocate for our proud coal heritage, and one of the dearest friends I have ever known.

I have known Tracy my whole adult life. Tracy was doing business with my father-in-law, Carl Conelly, when I met him in 1966. Ever since then, I have always considered Tracy to be a very dear friend. He had a different sense humor that kept us all laughing, which will be sorely missed. Throughout his long life, he did a great deal for Raleigh County and Beckley, was a good legislator, and was always extremely kind.

Our little State has mined the coal that forged the steel that built the tanks and ships that keep our country the strongest in the world. Coal miners themselves are some the bravest and most patriotic men and women I have ever met, and it is an honor to fight for our coal heritage and our way of life that sinks deep into the roots of West Virginia's rich culture. I am so deeply proud of what our citizens have accomplished and what they will continue to accomplish. So it is with a heavy, but grateful heart that I join my fellow West Virginians in honoring Tracy, a "king" of coal in southern West Virginia.

There is no better position to find yourself in than being able to give back to the community you love. I can attest that my small hometown of Farmington helped make me who I am, and it brings so much joy to my life to be able to give back to the place that shaped me. Tracy and I shared that mentality.

Born on the Fourth of July in Crab Orchard and having grown up in the coalfields, Tracy was a true patriot and was passionate about our State and its heritage. His father, Arthur, was a coal miner and a carpenter, and his mother, Grace, ran a boarding house at Stotesbury. They were hard-working people, and they passed their knowledge and work ethic to each of their six children.

Tracy attended Mark Twain High School with our dear Senator Robert C. Byrd before attending Concord College and West Virginia University. He enlisted in the Army in 1943 and served in the Pacific Theatre in the 267th Anti-Aircraft Ordnance Company during World War II. When he came home,